Morphologische Theorien
XI. Lerner

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Lerner für minimale Unterspezifikation

The learning algorithm for acquiring underspecified morphological exponents that is sketched in Harley (2001) and developed in some detail in Pertsova (2007) (where it is called the No-Homonymy learner) implies such a minimal underspecification: Underspecified feature structures of exponents are learned by *intersecting* the sets of the different (fully specified) environments; as soon as a minimally underspecified exponent can be postulated, the algorithm stops, with no option to proceed to a more substantially (or even maximally) underspecified marker. Consequently, in an analysis that envisages minimal underspecification, markers may still contain redundant features.

Pertsovas No-Homonymy Learner

(1) a. Input: ein Text T für die Sprache L, die besteht aus Paaren (s,e)

b. Output: eine Menge von Sublexika Lex_1 ... Lex_p (alle zunächst leer).
Für alle Paare (s,e) in L, und für alle $s_i \in s$ gilt:

(i) Wenn $\exists$ (s_i,alte-Bedeutung) in Lex_i, dann gilt:
neue-Bedeutung $\leftarrow$ (alte-Bedeutung $\cap$ e)
Ersetze (s_i,alte-Bedeutung) durch (s_i,neue-Bedeutung) in Lex_i.

(ii) Ansonsten: Füge (s_i,e) Lex_i hinzu.

Terminologie:
s = Gesamtflexionsendung
e = Merkmalsspezifikation ('Bedeutung')
$s_i \in s$: morphologischer (Teil-) Exponent (Subanalyse: Blöcke, F-Morpheme)

Literatur

Harley, Heidi (2001): Lecture 11: Distributed Morphology. Halle & Marantz & Potawatomi Inflection. Ms., University of Arizona. Available from: http://dingo.sbs.arizona.edu/ hharley/courses/ABRALIN/Lecture2Processes.pdf.

Pertsova, Katya (2007): Learning Form-Meaning Mappings in Presence of Homonymy: A Linguistically Motivated Model of Learning Inflection. PhD thesis, UCLA, Los Angeles.